basis of proposals submitted by the state for availing of assistance under these two schemes . No state - specific scheme for the welfare of weavers of Bihar has been notified.

Under the scheme for Integrated Handloom village Devlopment,24 villages having approximately 100 weavers households each would be taken up each year. The villagers will be spread throughout the country and will be chosen so as to encompass several traditional , ethnic and sometimes languishing weaving crafts . The project would take care of several areas like supply of raw-meterials , training of weavers, marketing support , supply bof equipment , up-gradation of ftechnoloy, housing ,community development and upgradationm of managerial skills . The scheme for Margin Money for Destitute Weavers aims at (a) covering weavers who are /in destitution by providing capital support (b) to sustain capital, support through organisation backup and (c) to provide for skill upgradation whereever low income level ios identifiable with low weavers froms themselves into cooperatives for which each cooperative society shall be provided with margin money @ Rs. 2000/- per destitute weaver subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh per society.

[*English*]

By pass at Kollam in Kerala

3824. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a by pass en National Highway No.47 at Kollam in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount allocatted therefor; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Kollam bypass, length 13.141 kms, is proposed to be taken up in four phases at a rough cost of sanctioned in October, 1986 and June , 1989 for Rs. 139.04 lakhs and Rs. 95.57 lakhs respectively. Land acquisition for phases III & IV is included in Annual Programme 1991-92 completed. There is a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1991-92 for phase-I construction. Some clarifications hace been asked from the State PWD on the project estimate of Phase-I. construction work can start after estimate is sanctioned and work awarded. Land acquisition for Phase-II is in different stages of progress.

Export of opium

3825. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which import opium from India;

(b) whether some major importers of Indian opium have shown concern about leakage of opium in the shape of unauthorised cultivation in certain Indian States and illiciat conversion of opium into heroin; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the adverse effect it is likely to have on export of opium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Opium from India is exported mainly to USA, UK, Japan, France and USSR.

No individual importer of Indian opium has expressed concern about leakage of

opium in the shape of unauthorised cultivation in certain Indian States and illicit conversion into heroin. Infact, a major importer of Indian opium in the USA, sent a team of their officers to India in March, 1991, who visited opium growing areas at the time of harvesting and submitted a very favourable report about the preventive controls exercised over illicit cultivation of opium in India. The US administration, however, has been expressing apprehensions about leakage from licit production of opium in India and stray attempts at its conversion into heroin. Available reports, though, point towards minimal leakages The preventive set up has also been strengthened to control leakages, with the establishment/ strengthening of preventive units at Dehradun, Kanpur, Agra, Udaipur, Neemuch, Barabanki and Kota.

Import of opium into USA from India is regulated by the 80-20 rule under which 80% of the imports of narcotic raw material into USA are required to be made from India and Turkey. Attempts have been made by certain lobbies in the USA to reduce India's share of exports to the USA, but these have not succeeded.

Residential accomodation to Punjab Haryana High Court Judges

3826. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some judges of the Punjab and Haryana High Court at Chandigarh have not been provided residential accomodation so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of other judicial officers who have not been given Government accomodation at Chandigarh ; and

(d) the time by which residential accomodation is likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) . In terms of Section 22 A of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, every judge of the High Court is entitled without payment of rent to the use of an official residence, he is paid an allowance of Rs 2500 per month which is free of incometax. As per the information supplied by the Home Department, Chandigarh Administration, at present all the judges of that High Court have been allotted official residential accomodation.

(c) and (d) The information regarding judicial officers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Constitution of Houses by LIC under policy holders housing scheme in Karnataka

3827. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has constructed houses for policy-holders under the Policy Holders Housing Scheme in Banglore and other places in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the number of houses constructed and allotted in Bangalore; Mysore and other Cities in Karnataka;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct more houses for policy holders in Mysore city, during 1991-92; and